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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York.

THE latest reports from New York indicate that the Cleveland race-track is not kite-shaped. THERE is harmony all along the Re-

commander-in-chief. EVERYBODY who has an idea of the Democratic situation in New York knows the full meaning of the phrase "a Peck

publican line, and General Activity is

of trouble." THE Cleveland organs in New York are yet frothing at the mouth over the report of Labor Commissioner Peck. which knocks out the free-trade theory.

A FREE-TRADE exchange says that Peck's labor report is a protective tariff argument. Right for once; so is every busy factory and the rising walls of every new industry.

It is not believed that Mr. Cleveland will call Labor Commissioner Peck to his assistance in preparing his letter of acceptance, although he first appointed Peck to office and once considered him a friend.

THE Democratic standard of honesty is disclosed anew in the anger shown by the organs because an official report made by a Democrat was not "doctored" to suit Democratic needs. Non-partisah honesty is beyond their comprehension,

THE twenty days' quarantine will cause inconvenience to numbers of excellent Americans who have been spending the summer abroad, but the inconvenience of the few cannot be considered in providing for the safety of the

THE reduced price of cutlery incident to the transfer of production to this country by the McKinley law is not responsible for the double-edged specimen of cutting utensil which so many Democrats in New York are carrying on their persons.

"KEEP the force bill to the front" is the cry of alarmed Democratic organs. But the force bill won't stay at the front while Democratic statisticians continue to bowl it down with arguments showing what a beneficent measure the Mc-Kinley bill is.

THE Seventh congressional district needs a man in the House of Representatives who will consult men who are interested in the growing industries of this district, and not one like Mr. Bynum, who sees no one when here except a few Democratic wire-pullers.

THERE is wailing all along the Democratic line because Labor Commissioner Peck did not juggle his figures or withhold his report until after election. Your "regular" Democrat cannot understand bow a man can tell a truth that is unfavorable to his party and yet be a Democrat.

DAVID A. WELLS, of Connecticut, a long-time revenue reformer and a supporter of Mr. Cieveland because he is a free-trader, in an article in the Forum declares that "the only mistake which the framers of the Chicago platform made was that they did not go far enough in their declaration of princi-Great Scott! what would he have? Does he favor the placing of a bounty on foreign manufactures to enable foreign competitors to wipe out American production?

THE President has probably done all that he has the power to do in ordering a twenty days' quarantine against all vessels from foreign ports. It might be well in this emergency if authority to shut off immigration entirely were vested in him, but, notwithstanding the assertions of some overly excited persons, this is not the case. Only Congress can do that, and whether Congress, with Holman in it, would do its daty or not is such a doubtful problem that only the gravest conditions would warrant the calling of an extra session.

A FEW days since the Indianapolis News published a detailed history of the growth of the State debt under the Democratic regime. If the News had consulted the report of the State Auditor for the last fiscal year it would have found that among the receipts of the Indiana treasury was the sum of \$719,-144.03 received from the United States | figures he expected, any way. as a refund of the direct tax paid during the war. But for this timely refund the State authorities would have been compelled to borrow over \$1,000,000 to pay current expenses instead of \$300,000. If the refund had been made four years ago, when Congress first passed a refund bili, which Mr. Cleveland vetoed, Indi-

tracting much debt several years since. If Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected in 1888 no refund bill would have become a law, and Indiana's debt would have been \$700,000 more to-day than it is. From the appearance of such discreditable financiering President Harrison and a Republican Congress saved the Indiana Democracy.

THE CHOLERA QUARANTINE.

Just now there is much alarm about the cholera, and under its influence people are demanding extraordinary action upon the part of the President and other authorities. An influential exchange telegraphs an opinion that the President should at once prohibit immigrants coming to this country. There is every reason to believe that the President has no such authority. Another strong newspaper calls upon the President to assemble Congress, but as that cannot be done in less than ten days, and as the chances are that scarcely a quorum would respond, and that two or three days would elapse before bill could be passed probibiting immigration, it must be very evident that a great risk would be run, if the danger is as great as many assume, during the interval between the calling of Congress and its action. The President and his advisers have decided upon the quarantining for twenty days of all ships from Europe bringing immigrants. No ship-owners will take a cargo of immigrants from any infected port when they are sure that on the arrival of the ship at any American port it will be detained in quarantine with its load of immigrants, for the reason that, if no disease developed, it would be an expensive business to maintain shiploads of people for three weeks. If, later on, it shall appear that an en tire prohibition of immigration shall be necessary, Congress can be assembled. There is good reason, however, to believe that the precautions which have been taken will keep the scourge from our shores. In the meantime people who are now excited or possibly alarmed will act wisely if they will see to it that all special invitations to cholera and other fatal diseases are withdrawn by thoroughly cleansing their premises.

TWO FAVORED CORPORATIONS.

The tax upon the property of the Citizens' Street-railway Company, of which Mr. Frenzel is president, within the limits of the city, for the years 1890 and 1891, and covering the same property, was, as has been previously stated, and as it appears by a slip prepared by a clerk in the auditor's office, \$15,172.71 in 1891 and \$15,331.65 in 1890. That is, while the taxes of the owners of homes and of rental property were increased from 20 to 75 per cent., and in some instances 100 per cent., the tax of this great corporation, on the same property it held both years, has been reduced \$166.94. Another corporation of which Mr. Frenzel is president is the Consumers' Gas Trust. In 1890 that corporation, within the limits of the city, was taxed \$3,849.30, but in 1891, when the property of the patrons of this corporation was being taxed from 20 to 75 per cent. more, that of the corporation itself was taxed \$3,364.51, or \$484.79, or 12 per cent. less than in 1890. Two such notable instances of favoritism toward corporations controlled by Mr. Freuzel will lead the average tax-payer to conclude that it is an excellent thing for tax-paying corporations to have that potent and frontrank Democratic leader for president. This fact will not be passed over by railroad and other corporations, and consequently one should not be surprised to see a long list of corporations having John P. Frenzel for their president in the hope of receiving corresponding favors at the hands of the Democratic assessor and other officials who manipulate the assessment of property in Marion county. Never in this city did one man so completely have county and municipal Democratic officials under his thumb as Mr. Frenzel appears to have the present regime. It would not be so objectionable if no other parties were injured, but in this case other tax-payers are compelled to take up the burden which Mr. Frenzel shifts from his two favored corporations.

THE Columbus Republican of Wednesday contained a long communication from Hon. Joseph I. Irwin, of that city, in which he gave an interesting account of his fruitless attempts to bring the Democratic organ to book in regard to its general statement that the McKinley law has increased prices to the consumer. Calling attention to the oft-repeated statement of the Columbus Herald that "the people are tired of paying from 50 to 100 per cent. more for their clothing than is necessary," Mr. Irwin offered to pay to the county treasurer, for the use of the Orphans' Home in that county, \$100, if the editor of the Herald could name more articles the price of which has been increased since the McKinley law went into effect than Mr. Irwin could name the prices of which are less, upon the condition that the editor would give the institution a like sum. The Democratic organ declined on the ground that its editor had conscientious scruples against betting

and gambling. THE editor of a Hornellsville, N. Y., paper produces a letter written by Labor Commissioner Peck last May, in which that gentleman boasts that his forthcoming report will cause protectionists to stand from under, and that it will furpish a complete refutation of all the protective arguments in regard to the McKinley law. The returns had not all come in when this letter was written, and the report was a very different sort of document from the one promised. This circumstance, however, does not placate the Cleveland managers. They think Peck should have produced the

THE People's party in Wabash county last spring nominated Mr. Jesse Jones for county commissioner. Since that time the Democratic managers have besought Mr. Jones to accept their nomination, but he has told them with emphasis that they must not put his name ans might have been saved from con- on their ticket. Nevertheless, in spite

of his refusals, the Democratic county convention nominated Mr. Jones, who is angry and declares that under no circumstances can his name go on the Democratic ticket. This is doubtless the first instance on record where the managers of one party have attempted to force a member of another party to be its candidate. The best thing Mr. Jones can do is to decline the People's nomination and vote the Republican ticket.

CHAIRMAN HARRITY is confronted with a delicate problem of a social nature. Since the Peck labor report fell into the Democratic midst with its dull thud, it has been urged upon Mr. Cleveland as an imperative necessity that he invite Mr. Hill to Gray Gables and make an effort to moderate the Senator's animosity. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland will send the invitation on condition that he knows beforehand that it will be accepted. How to find out in advance what Hill will do is what bothers Harrity. There is a fear that that gentleman may stand on his dignity and refuse to signify his intentions until after he gets the invitation, and even floor manager Whitney is afraid to approach him on the subject.

THE first political speech Abraham Lincoln made was in 1832, after he had been nominated for the Illinois Legis-

lature. Here it is: Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens-I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics can be briefly stated. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and pothankful; if not, it will be all the same.

Mr. Lincoln's views regarding a protective tariff did not change in after years because he had the gift of states-

LAST Tuesday is spoken of as "wash day" at Ocean Grove, perhaps because so many sinners had their sine washed away, five thousand of them being on their knees and weeping at once under the ministrations of an emotional exhorter. The summer revival is apparently as effective as the winter variety, the right conditions being given.

THE sending of a tug-load of reporters to the infected ship in New York harbor is pushing sensational journalism too far. Manufacturing foreign interviews in New York is bad enough, but actually running the risk of bringing cholera into a great city should take rank as a-crime.

Don't fall on your knees and pray to be preserved from the cholera until after you have cleaned up your back yard and looked to see that the plumbing in the house is

THE STATE PRESS.

Mr. Bynum imagines that he wants to discuss the tariff issue with Governor Mc-Kinley. His friends should instantly dissuade him from any reckless monkeying with the Republican buzz-saw .- Fort

TWELVE hundred dollars a year in interest is all it takes for the Democrats to show the fine workings of the new tax law in Wells county. Pretty fair price tax payers have to pay to make a showing for the law, isn't it!—Bluftton Chronicle.

THERE never was such a spirit of enthusiasm among Republicans, as evidenced by their calls for Republican meetings. It was intended and desired to have speaking in every township, but the lack of speakers compelled the abandonment of the plan. Rallies will be held in all parts of the county as the campaign progresses .- Washington Gazette.

THE Sun says that in consequence of the McKinley law the Democrats are unable to buy tin torches for less than \$2.50 apiece, the same torch four years ago costing \$1.50. The Sun is not posted as to the price of torches. The Republican committee wil agree to supply our Democratic friends with all the torches they want for \$1.25 each and still have a margin of profit left to help pay our campaign expenses-Vincennes Commercial.

Make a Practice of It.

Monticello Herald. George Perrigo comes to the front with a corrugated hen's egg. a perfect imitation of a lemon except in color. He says he has a creed of hen's that make a practice of laying these wrinkled eggs.

Gentie Hint, Newport Hoosier State.

Instead of "filling up" the newspaper men in the usual way, ex-Senator Platt recently filled a lot of them up with a good dinner. There are men around here who might profitably follow his example.

Wants to Know. Frankfort News.

national Democratic platform declares it to be, why didn't that 140 Democratic Congress take steps to repeal the law! Was that distinguished body waiting for Labor Commissioner Peck's report? Not Hunting Small Game. Lafayette Courier. It is not at all likely that Governor Mc-

If the tariff is unconstitutional, as the

Kinley will give anything more than a courteously formal refusal to the proposi-

tion to enter into a tariff debate with Congressman Bynum. Governor McKinley is not looking for that kind of game. He is loaded for bear. Brookshire's Little Difficulty. Rockville Republican. Brookshire is now trying to explain his vote for free wool. We reckon he'll have

lots of fun proving to the good old farmers

of this district that free wool would be a

good thing for them. With free wool they

would have this year received 14 cents per pound instead of 23,

Suggestion to Bynum's Friends. Kokomo Gazette-Tribune Some discreet triend of his might do him a favor by putting him in correspondence with ex-Governor Campbell, an incomparably bigger Democrat, of Ohio, who knows something about how it feels to be done up in joint debate with McKinley and then overwhelmed by an adverse majority of 25,000 at the polls.

Uncomplimentary to B. B.

Bynum has been in Congress eight years has drawn \$40,000 from Uncle Sam, and he ought to have been ousted long ago for obtaining money under false pretenses. Bynum is a regular bawler and brawler. He can be more different kinds of a demagogne than any man in the entire country, not excepting lke Gray. And this is saying a great deal; and Bynum is young yet, too.

Bed-Rock Truth.

There is not a laboring man in Elkhart, employed in a protected industry, who is not directly benefited by the McKinley law. There is not a laborer in Elkhart. employed in the unprotected industries, who is not benefited by the prosperity that follows protection. There is not a business man, or a laud-owner, or a member of the building and loan association, who is not the more prosperous because protection

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Chairman Gowdy, of the State Committee, Discusses the Different Phases.

Campaign Clubs Feing Organized in Every County and Township in the State-Big Elwood Opening and Demonstration.

Republican State Candidates Express Confidence in Coming Success.

From Now On Their Time Will Be Controlled by the State Committee-Primaries and Delegates-Political Notes.

> REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. State Ticket. For Governor, IRA J. CHASE. For Lieutenant-Governor, THEODORE SHOCKNEY. For Secretary of State, AARON JONES. For Auditor of State, JOHN W. COONS. For Treasurer of State, FREDERICK J. SCHOLZ.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JAMES H. HENRY. For Reporter of Supreme Court, GEORGE P. HAYWOOD. For Attorney-General, JOSEPH D. FERRALL. For State Statistician. SIMEON J. THOMPSON. For Judges of Supreme Court, SECOND DISTRICT-JOHN D. MILLER.

THIRD DISTRICT-BYRON K. ELLIOTT. FIFTH DISTRICT-ROBERT W. MCBRIDE. For Judges of Appellate Court, FIRST DISTRICT-ADEN G. CAVINS. SECOND DISTRICT-CHARLES S. BAKER. THIRD DISTRICT-JAMES B. BLACK. FOURTH DISTRICT-HENRY C. FOX.

FIFTH DISTRICT-EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER. For Congress-Seventh District, CHARLES L. HENRY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Chairman Gowdy Discusses It in All It Phases-Why Victory Is Sure.

To-morrow begins the clash of politics. In every county and in almost every township the Republican campaign of education will begin, with the stump orator for instructor. In speaking of the event Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State central committee, said yesterday:

"There seems to be a general acceptance among the people that the Republican party has the advantage in sound argument and supporting facts in this campaign. It can be felt in the air and everybody is talking of it."

"You think, then, the chances favorable for Republican success?" queried a Journal

"Undoubtedly, and decidedly favorable, In our committee work we find the Republicans everywhere in the State willing to organize for effective work in the campaign. Always, when organized, the Republican party has been successful. The feeling that such is the state of affairs is inspiring our voters to action on the line of extended and minuter organization. Durthe next twenty days we expect to see clubs organized in every county and township not already organized. The formal opening of the campaign to-morrow, at county-seats, is to be followed next week with township and precinct meetings, and a permanent organization will be effected."

"Where will be the first large or general meeting of the campaign?" was asked. "At Elwood, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the formal opening of the American tin-plateworks. Major McKinley, Governor of Ohio, will be present and will make an address, Governor Fifer of Illinois, Governor Chase and General Alger will also be present. Hon. Whitelaw Reid has been invited to be

"Why is the State cam aign opened at a place hitherto so little known as Elwood?"

REASON FOR SELECTING ELWOOD. "Because of its great and "owing manufacturing interests, and me especially on account of the location of the American tin-plate-works. It occurred to us that by opening this magnificent plant by a Republican demonstration, a fact of the State, and especially to the wage-workers, would be emphasized as in no other way. We desire to give the people of the State and Nation an object lesson in the beneficent results of Republican legislation. There are some people in Indiana who do not believe that tin-plate can be or is manufactured in America. This class of citizens, of course, is composed of Democrats. They have been taught, both from the stump and through the Democratic press, that tin-plate cannot be manufactured in America, and the demonstration at Elwood on the 13th will, we think, demonstrate to everybody, regardless of political belief, that this useful article not only can be made in America, but can be and is made in Indiana in a better grade of goods and at a cheaper price than was paid for the foreign article previous to the passage of the Mckinley, law. We therefore invite all our political adversaries as well as our friends to join with us in the celebration of the great event, and witness in person the actual workings of the mill."

"What benefits to Indiana accrue from this law!" "The law, by encouraging industry, and investment, has caused the expenditure of a very large amount of capital in Indiana. Large towns and cities have built up in the gas belt by reason of these factories, in which millions of dollars are represented. This state of things demonstrates fully that the McKilney law has been beneficial to the American people, as the wage-earner 88 to and the manufacturer, for the reasons that better wages are paid than in any other country, and a rich and convenient market is created. These factories stimulate the demand for labor and absorb the surplus of labor, although abnormally increased by the vast immigration from other countries. If it were not for the manufacturing interests of America the ranks of labor would be glutted to stagnation.

VERY FEW IDLE MEN. "But there was never a time in the his tory of Indiana when there were as few idle men as now. All classes of laboring men have employment at good wages. We expect the Elwood meeting to demonstrate this fact fully. The impressions upon voters by Major Mckinley's speech and by the sights of the manufacturing establishments, due to the Mckinley law, will certainly produce good results in the campaign. The State has already profited because of the increased population of its cities and towns. "Do you anticipate Republican gains

from this cause?" "Most certainly. The Republican party will be largely benefited by the increase of population by reason of the new industries. A large number of the employers and employes are from the Ohio and Pennsylvania manufacturing districts, which are heavily Republican. "Do you auticipate a great attendance at

Elwood? "The indications are that it will be the Blaine meeting in 1884 in Indianapolis. Clubs are being organized to attend in bodies, in every county within reach by rail, on the day of the opening. The interest taken in this event has greatly aided in effecting early club organizations."

"How will the campaign be conducted after the Elwood celebration?" "We have arranged for an active speakhas fostered industries and encouraged ing campaign in every county, both by manufactories. No reasonable man coubts foreign, State and local speakers. We exthis. No one but a partisan, blinded by pect to have as many foreign speakers as projudice and desire for office, dares deny it. have ever visited the State in former cam- Chase is fully able to meet his ad-

paigns. Our State and local speakers are in better condition for an active canvass than ever before. The Republican party of Indiana and the Nation has nothing to spologize for, and speakers go before the people with confidence that a patient and partial hearing will be given. Democrats are on the defensive. Their public men are apologizing in almost every instance for the acts of the last Congress, During the campaign of 1890 the prominent Democratic speakers promised the people that if given power the party would enact a free-coinage of silver law, would repeal what they called the 'infamous McKinlev act' and would out down the appropriations. They have failed, as every voter knows, in every particular. This is why they are having to-day to explain why they did not pass a free silver-coinage act, why they did not repeal the Mckinley law and why it is that the appropriations made by the present Democratic House in the first session exceed the appropriations of the Republican House by nearly \$50,000,000. Before these explanations can be made sat-isfactory the people will have made up their minds that there are no reasons why what the Republican Congress did should be undone, or why what it left undone should be done. I believe in the wisdom and honesty of the American people, and that their experience with Democracy will teach them that it is their duty to support the party of protection and honest

"What speakers of prominence will visit Indiana!" We have invited and fully expect Hon. Whitelaw Reid, to be in our State for one or two speeches. We count with certainty upon Senator John Sherman, Major Me-Kinley, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Senator Spooner. of Wiscousin. Governor Foraker, J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, Governor Fifer, of Illinois, General Alger, of Michi-gan, J. G. Cannon, of Illinois, W. O. Brad-ley and Augustus Wilson, of Kentucky, W. S. Kenworthy, of lowa. There are others of equal prominence whom we will secure

"How does the campaign fare so far, as compared with 1888?"

THIS IS A BANNER YEAR. "There is equally as much confidence and earnestness in the ranks of the party for success as in 1888. It is true, there is not so much surface enthusiasm, but really as much or more determination and thoughtfulness among the people as to their best interest and duty. If, as the Democrate say, campaign of 1890 was a tidal wave, which I am disposed to admit, there is certain to be a reaction, and the Republicans will be the winning gamers. The Demo-eratic victory availed nothing of good to the country. All Republican meetings are very largely attended, and while not vociferous, the speakers receive the closest attention. In many instances, there are more Democratic and independent voters in attendance and they give the argument a more respectful hearing than in any former campaign. I take this as a good indication, and believe when the votes are counted in November we will successfully and triumphantly carry the day." "Do you anticipate a large People's party

"Up to a few days ago I believed the People's party vote would be very large and uncertain as to which party would be the loser. But the Democratic managers, during the last two weeks, have become convinced that they have nursed the third party already too long. I know of several organizers, under Democratic pay, who have been withdrawn from the field and will not again return to their work. I have noticed also that the Democratic press has lately been attacking the People's party organization. Democratic speakers are appealing to Democrats who have joined the People's party to return and support their regular ticket. believe this means that the Democratic leaders believe their party will suffer in this State by the third party. They are correct in the conclusion. There are many reasons why a Democrat should vote the People's party ticket. The promises made by the Democratic politicians in 1890 were all violated, and the masses of the party are dissatisfied on that account. On the other hand, there is not a single Republican voter in Indiana who should vote the People's party ticket in this campaign. The Republicans have kept every pledge made in the platform of 1888. This ought to show the people that if again successful in the State and Nation they will again carry out the principles enunciated in the campaign during the next administration.' "What prospect is there to elect a Re-

publican Senator? "If the Republicans of Indiana had an equal number of hold-over Senators 1 beheve it could safely be said that we would elect a Republican to succeed Mr. Turpie. There are twenty-one Democratic hold over Senators and only four Republican hold-overs. This gives our adversary a decided advantage. But there are thousands of honest Democrats who want to see the Republicans have a good working majority in the next Legislature. They are disgusted with the record of the last Legislature, and Democrats who are not politi cians and who never expect to be candidates for office, but who have an interest in the welfare of the State generally, want to see a change in the law-making power for a few weeks at least. If, therefore, we had an honest apportionment for legislative purposes we would undoubtedly carry the next Legislature.'

of 1891 and 1885." "What apportionment would then pre-

BACK TO THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1879. "If successful, this movement would put the Legislature back to the apportionment of 1879, by which, though it favored the Democratic party, the Republicans carried the State and elected General Harrison Senator in 1881. State issues are now more prominent and favorable to the Republican party than they were then."

"How would the old apportionment affect the present candidates? "Several changes would be necessary in the representative and senatorial districts. But the Supreme Court decision could be given in good time to have the necessary changes certified according to law." meetings in counties and townships will be

"The suit will meet with general favor. will it not?" "Yes. There are a great many honest Democrate who favor the movement to test the constitutionality of the iniquitous law. and of course every Republican feels himself politically strangled under this present apportionment. For legislative and congressional purposes, fully one-fourth of the Republican voters of the State are disfranchised. If we are successful in securthe next Legislature, will give the State and * just apportionment upon the actual vote cast in each county and district. There is another factor to be considered with reference to the gerrymander. I believe that the People's party will assist the Republicans in the legislative and congressional ticket, for the reason that it is to its advantage to have the gerrymander overthrown. Its speakers are attacking the apportionment law because it bears against them. It would certainly be good politics to assist the Republicans where there is no hope for the People's party success.'

"Will the suit you mentioned attack the congressional gerrymander! "The suit will not in any event attack the congressional gerrymander. We expect, even under the untair apportionment, to elect a majority of the Congressmen in this State."

"How do you figure that out?" "Because, while the Democratic party has had ten or eleven of the thirteen Congressmen for many years, all of them have made pledges and promises which they have not kept, and which they are now apologizing for their failure to pass laws demanded by their constituents. Some have posed as special friends of laboring men and of the soldiers, but the votes of these citizens cannot be held always upon promises. In one or two cases Democratic Congressmen bave shown their foresight by declining to be a candidate again, and thus avoid the political cyclone coming." "What issues will the Republican speak-

ers force to the front?" "Protection to American labor will be the chief one, but honest money, the man- | credit." agement of our benevolent institutions, largest meeting in the State since the the State debt and the tax law, a free ballot and a fair count, in connection with the gerrymander, will be discussed at

"Will you encourage joint discussions between the heads of the State tickets?" JOINT DEBATES.

"I do not know whether Governor Chase and Mr. Matthews will meet in joint de-

versary as many times and many places as he might desire. The Governor has already proven himself to be an able campaign speaker, and can fully de-fend himself and his party in a joint discussion. As to congressional joint debates, I think there will be several. I am expecting that Mr. Cooper, in the Fifth district, will challenge Captain Worrell. If he should, I have no doubt Captain Worrell will accommodate him. Mr. Cooper, being the congressional incumbent, is most likely to make the challenge. In this district, the Seventh, Mr. Bynum will no doubt seek to show what he and his party have done in a joint debate with our can-didate, Mr. Henry. In the Fourth district Captain Jones has already challenged Congressman and candidate Holman, and the latter will certainly accept."

"What do you find as to the personal strength of the Republican national ticket

compared to 1888? "President Harrison is thousands of votes stronger. His friends four years ago could only premise what they believed would be his policy and success if elected. But in this canvass they can point with pride to his administration and to his statesmanship. He has had to solve some of the most difficult problems of foreign diplomacy that ever troubled any administration in our history. In every instance he was equal to the emergency and proved to the world his great ability. The President may lose a few votes because of disappointed applicants for positions, but the majority of such Republicans are true and loyal to the party principles and will vote as they believe on Nov. 8. I am led to believe that several thousand patriotic protection Democrats will vote the Republican ticket. I have already had many assurances of this kind. Me Reid, as the candidate for Vice-president, is very strong in Indiana. He is personally well known in the eastern part of the State, as he has a host of relatives and friends in the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Union and Rush. The majority of these are Democrats and will certainly give Mr. Reid a cordral support." "Does Mr. Reid excite opposition on account of the Tribune trouble!

WILL LOSE NO VOTES. "He will lose no votes on that score, because of his manly and dignified settlement with the Typographical Union. The Tribune is now a union office. But nobody has as yet heard of Adlai E. Stevenson's unionizing his coal mines. As president and chief owner, he has pursued the policy of apolis with reference to organized labor. Every effort of the miners in his employ to form a union has been thwarted by him. His record is evidently troubling him, for I notice that he is making several speeches in the mining districts of this State. The miners, however, cannot be fooled with sweetened words. His policy would greatly damage their interests. It would be interesting to hear what defense for his course he will make to the miners.'

"Has Cleveland gained any votes in In-Indiana!" "In my judgment he is weaker on the bald free-trade platform than he was on the bedging plank of 1888. It is difficult to believe that any Democratic soldiers will support him with enthusiasm, and thousands of them will vote against him. Most of them have sons who will defend their fathers' soldier record by voting against Cieveland, the maligner and enemy of the veteran. Cleveland's veto of the disability-pension bill, which became a law under Harrison, on June 27, 1890, is still re-membered. The law has proved of vast benefit to thousands of soldiers, Democratic as well as Republican, and many of the Democratic veterans have assured me of their intention to vote for the signer of the law instead of the vetoer of it. Some of these are now actually engaged as missionaries among confrades of their own political faith, to show them why they should support the President for reelection as the triend and defender of the soldier, who has not vetoed a single pension bill. It is additional cause for soldiers to oppose Cleveland that he has Stevenson at the foot of the ticket. His record during the war is not one a patriot would be prond of. The nomination of Governor Gray would, in my judgment, have been a stronger one, especially among the younger

element of the party." Chairman Gowdy commented on the personnel of the State ticket as the most attractive for many years past. He is a great admirer of Governor Chase, and has great confidence in Mr. Shockney as a man and a candidate. In his opinion, based upon a close acquaintance with the beliefs of the masses of the party, the whole of the State ticket is exceptionally good. He says Mr. Farrell will show the present Attorneygeneral, who seeks re-election, that noise, bluster and prejudice cannot pass for service to the people. The interview closed with a reference to the fact that the soldier element, as well as the young men in the party, were recognized in the make-up of the State ticket. In striking contrast, but still with consistency, the Democratic ticket almost entirely ignores the gallant defenders of the Union.

THE CANDIDATES MEET.

From Now on Their Time Will Be at the

Disposal of the State Committee, The Republican State candidates met vesterday afternoon in confesence with the State central committee. All were present "What effort will be made to this end?"

"A suit will be filed in a few days to test and manifested the best of spirits. The reports of the individual canvas State already made were of the most encouraging character. One of the candidates remarked that if the election were to occur next Tuesday the State would be Republican by twenty thousand. It was decided that the time and services of the candidates from to-day to the close of the campaign shall be subject to the direction of the State central committee, acting through a sub-committee on assignment of speakers. Granville Wright was selected chairman of this committee. The meetings to be addressed by State candidates will begin Sept. 14, 1mmediately following the formal grand opening, Sept. 13, at Elwood, where Governor McKinley will speak. In the meantime

> actively pushed by local speakers. Chairman Gowdy was not present at the meeting, his train from Winchester being nearly three hours late. He was at Ridgeville the previous evening and addressed a large number of Republicans. A Republican club, with a promise of two to three hundred members in a short time, was or-

> The State Tax Board will conclude its work Sept. 9. Governor Chase will then be at leisure, and will give his whole time to the campaign.

Merely for Notoriety. The alleged challenge of the Madison county Democratic chairman, to have a joint debate between Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and W. D. Bynum, is still attracting attention as one of the humors of the campaign. A Journal reporter asked Secretary Reilley yesterday, if the challenge was fathered by the Democratic State central committee. "()f course it was," was the unmeaning

"Did you know that it was to be sent?" "That was in the hands of the Madison county committee.' "But was the State committee consulted

before it was sent?" "No." was reluctantly answered. "Was Mr. Bynum consulted and did he

"Mr. Bynum has been out of the city." "But did he know anything of what was to be done?"

"No, but he will be ready." "How do you know he will?" "Because he is always ready for-any.

The challenge, it is thus shown, was clearly unauthorized, and was merely a piece of buncombe to bring the Madison county challenger into greater notoriety than he can hope for otherwise. A Republican remarked vesterday: "The State committee would hardly care

to match Mckinley against a man whose defeat, however easy, would bring him no

A Good Story.

A good story is told by Republicans which, while possibly not literally true, might be true absolutely. A farmer, it is said, brought in a fat hen for sale the other day, and made a bargam with his grocer at 10 cents a pound. The hen was a heavy one, and weighed, head, feet and feathers. eleven pounds.

"Well, sir," said the grocer, "what will you have for your nen, cash or trade?" "I might as well trade it out," said the